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ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of a gift of \$100,000 by Mr. J. P. Morgan to the Peabody College for Teachers. The trustees of the George Peabody fund have agreed to give an additional \$500,000 to the college, provided it collects \$1,000,000 by September 1, 1913.

Several fellowships in industrial chemistry will be offered by the chemical department of the North Dakota Agricultural College for the coming year. These fellowships, of the value of \$500, will be given for research work in connection with the paint industry.

MR. RUNCIMAN, president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, has announced that in addition to the block grant of £1,300 a year given by the board to University College, Reading, in aid of agriculture and horticulture, and in addition to a further grant of £1,000 a year recently offered to the college in aid of advisory work among farmers, the Board of Agriculture would provide £2,500 a year and one half of the capital cost of a building with the object of establishing a dairying research station at the college, on condition that the grant of £2,500 a year was supplemented by £1,300 a year provided locally for the purpose.

THE degree of doctor of public health has just been established at the University of Wisconsin by vote of the regents upon recommendation of the university faculty. Candidates for this degree must hold the degree of doctor of medicine from medical schools of approved standing and must have spent at least two years in the study of sciences related to hygiene and public health subsequent to the regular medical course.

PROFESSOR GEORGE P. BURNS, who went to the University of Vermont two years ago as head of the department of botany, will not return to the University of Michigan, from which he had leave of absence.

THE Kaiser Wilhelm professor at Columbia University for the academic year 1912-13, who is nominated by the Prussian Ministry of Public Instruction, will be Phelix Krüger, Ph.D., professor of psychology at the University of Halle.

## DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

### THE USE OF THE WORD "GENOTYPE"

IN a recent issue of SCIENCE, Bather<sup>1</sup> takes exception for the third time to the use of the word "genotype" by writers on Mendelism who apply the term in a sense quite different from that in which it was first proposed and has since been used consistently and continuously. It is obvious that Bather is not familiar with the situation here in America or surely he would be less caustic in his remarks. Certain of our biologists have been suffering from an attack of what might be called *Dementia Mendeliana*. Those of us who have escaped infection or who have recovered from the attack but who are surrounded by the sufferers are inclined to refer to their actions "less in anger than in sorrow."

Doubtless it is hard for a foreigner to understand the situation here in America. In biology no less than in politics we have "progressive" elements. And certain of these progressives have taken to themselves a name "geneticists." Also they have evolved a language. In doing this they have appropriated freely from the older language of mathematics, but not without exciting the suspicions of mathematicians. They have likewise appropriated certain terms from biological taxonomy, and since few if any of the leading "geneticists" are more familiar with taxonomy than with mathematics it is not strange that some of the borrowed terms have been misapplied.

There are few mathematicians who are familiar enough with biological matters to realize what liberties have been taken with their language, and few biologists sufficiently mathematical to be disturbed. It remains then for those biologists whose linguistic sensibilities are keen, to be annoyed if not irritated by the misapplication of biological terms in this new language.

But the present outlook is not without its hopeful features. It is to be observed that a movement toward segregation is taking place. The literature of this cult is not so widely

<sup>1</sup> SCIENCE, N. S., 35: 270.

scattered as formerly, though its volume remains large. During the last convocation week the American Association for the Advancement of Science was spared somewhat by the fact that most of the geneticists met in a city apart. Thus we venture the hope that in due time the segregation may become so complete that scientists may be free to peruse their favorite journals without risk of that offense to the finer sensibilities which results from seeing familiar words or characters abused.

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LANHAM, MD.,

February 18, 1912

#### UNIVERSITY REGISTRATION

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Information received from the registrar of the University of Nebraska after the university registration statistics printed in the issue of SCIENCE for January 5, 1912, had gone to press, increase the enrollment of that institution as of November 1, 1911, from 2,733 to 3,459, as against 3,661 on November 1, 1910. The decrease is due to the fact that the affiliation relations of the university with the conservatory of music, which had existed for a number of years, were severed during the summer of 1911. The gain in attendance on the other departments was not large enough to offset the loss in music students.

In the net total registration of 4,889 students at Cornell University (excluding the summer session) there were included 477 students in the 1911 short-course in agriculture. These students are not in attendance at the university this academic year, although approximately that number of students are enrolled in the 1912 winter course. If these students are excluded from the Cornell registration, the winter attendance would be 4,412, instead of 4,889.

As for the figures of the University of Minnesota, in connection with which an explanation was given in a footnote, the situation is as follows: It has been customary for a long time to include in the total registration of the university the registration of the *School* of agriculture, which is to be distinguished

sharply from the *College* of agriculture, the latter being of collegiate grade, while the school has a three-year course of secondary grade. The students in attendance on the school, therefore, while not technically preparatory students in the sense that they are being fitted for college work, should really be classed as preparatory students—in any event they can not logically be regarded as college students. Subtracting from 4,307 students recorded as being in attendance at the university on November 1, 1911 (including the summer session), the 775 students in the school of agriculture, leaves a balance of 3,532 students of collegiate and university grade.

The figures for the Harvard School (787) included only the students in the summer courses in arts and sciences. There are, in addition, 278 students in science in the summer school of dental medicine. The total summer attendance thus becomes 1,065. Of these 115 students returned for work in the fall, the net total attendance at Harvard, inclusive of the summer session, thus being 5,674 instead of 5,426.

The University of Cincinnati submitted a table showing that its enrollment in all faculties on November 1, 1911, was 1,324 students, as against 1,416 on November 1, 1910, 1,364 on November 1, 1908, and 1,068 on November 1, 1903.

Taking account of these revisions, the net total attendance of 28 American universities as of November 1, 1911, including the summer session, but making due allowance for the summer session students who returned in the fall, is given in the following list.

1. Columbia .....	7,938
2. California .....	5,724
3. Harvard .....	5,674
4. Cornell .....	5,609
5. Michigan .....	5,452
6. Chicago .....	5,390
7. Pennsylvania .....	5,220
8. Wisconsin .....	5,015
9. Illinois .....	4,929
10. New York .....	4,055
11. Minnesota .....	3,773
12. Ohio State .....	3,567